The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,141—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion	.....8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follow :—

Not exceeding three lines .....Re. 1-0.

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

Special return tickets are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on Wednesday, 7th September, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Ilmlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on Monday, 12th September, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on Friday, 9th September, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 14th September, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery at Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th September, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 330	„ 225	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE by the Company's Agents in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Aug. 1st, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.
s. s. CROATIA	G. Drogich	1,927	400	20th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money [illegible] of Cargo and Specie, which can be had on board at [illegible] rate prices) and under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140	0
To Cyprus via Port Said)	375	295	143	0
To Port Said	330	255	131	0
To Suez	300	240	122	0
To Aden	170	130	66	8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,394 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the Company (Limited), Marine [illegible] General Insurance Company (Limited).

For further particulars, Circulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 29th, 1881.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S s. s. DIDO, Captain G. A. GUTMANN, will be despatched from BOMBAY to HONGKONG (calling at Colombo and Singapore) early in September next.

For freight passage and further particulars apply to

J. JANNI,

Agent, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th August, 1881.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES of sizes FOR SALE.

8, Apollo Street, Bombay. Wm. WATSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	J. P. Hassall	13th „
— MONGOLIA	2933	530	W. S. Thompson	20th „
s. ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	29th „
— MALWA	2959	500	M. De Horne	6th Oct.
— KHEDIVE	3860	800	P. S. Tomlin	13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi: both ways.	Via Brindisi: one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2929	450	T. Alderton	9th Sept.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	23rd „
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer GEELONG will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 6th September, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,

Bombay, 25th August, 1881. Superintendent.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACLEAN will sail for Liverpool on or about 17th September.

The s. s. CLAN FRASER to sail for Marseilles on or about 12th September, 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool .....Rs. 450.

Passage Money to Marseilles ..... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agts.'s.

Bombay, 13th July, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

s. s.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	7th Sept.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	4th Oct.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	22nd do.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril.	2,300	300	19th Nov.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	5th Jany.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	20th do.

These Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL,

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by 'Light Brown' and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,

Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.

Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.'s SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in that it will before the Public, feeling assured a genuine article appreciated by all who value Pure Old Wine.

TREACHER [illegible]h, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

Established 1867.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.

London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING 7th, at 9 O'clock.

POMPEI'S GRAND CONCERT.

POMPEI'S VOCAL CONCERT.

POMPEI'S INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Kindly assisted by distinguished Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.

ADMISSION, Rs. 3—1.

Plan of Seats and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

TO BANKS, MERCHANTS and JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN with 6 years Indian experience in Banking and Mercantile business DESIRES EMPLOYMENT in Bombay. Highest references.

Apply to ACCOUNTANT & CORRESPONDENT, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay up to 1 p.m., and by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m., in September next, on the dates fixed against each for contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1882.

CHICKENS and EGGS under schedule No. 14 } On 21st
ICE under schedule No. 15. } September
FISH SALTED under schedule No. 16. } 1881.
RICE, DHALL TOOR, JOWARI, WHEAT, &c., under schedule No. 17. } On 26th
KUBBEE and STRAW PADDY under schedule No. 18. } September 1881.

Forms of tenders and schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel.
For Commissary-General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 29th August, 1881.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 16th, 17th and 19th September, on account of the PATETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
D. D. DAWSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 31st August, 1881.

Now completed in nine volumes, 8vo. half morocco £ 3-3-0.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

By W. W. Hunter, LL. D., C. I. E :

Director General of Statistics to the Government of India.

"THE Publication of the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER of INDIA marks the completion of the largest national enterprise in statistics which has ever been undertaken. The volumes supply for the first time materials, by means of which British statesmen at home and the British public at large, can criticise the action of the Indian Government. . . . A real and invaluable help to all who do honest work in India, and to all who would judge honestly of Indian work at home. It is one of the grandest works of administration or statistics which have ever been issued by any nation, and should earn for its author and designer the gratitude of every one who has the welfare and good Government of our Indian Empire at heart."—*The Times.*

England has brought India for the first time under one Empire ; and Mr. Hunter, also for the first time, has exhibited before us on a panoramic scale the vastness of our responsibility, and has afforded us the means of performing our trust under the guidance of full knowledge.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

It is no ordinary service that Dr. Hunter has done to India and to England ; and for his hard and admirably performed achievement he has earned the gratitude of his countrymen.—*Academy.*

LONDON : TRUBNER & Co.]

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned members of a SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the general body of the native Piece-goods merchants of Bombay, hereby intimate that we have arranged, through Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., London, to ship all the goods which we have purchased or may purchase by a Line, the first steamer of which will leave Liverpool on or about the 10th inst., subsequent steamers calling at Glasgow, and we trust that the various Mercantile Firms through whom we are in the habit of purchasing goods will aid us in carrying out the arrangement made.

Thakersey Mooljee.	Mooljee Munjee.
Visram Mowjee.	Jumnadass Hurry.
Jamnee Odhowjee.	Dawoder Vaijee.
Munmohan Ramjee.	Virjee Jairam.
Morarjee Goculdass.	Gordhundas Rugnathjee.
Cursondass Hulloo.	Narrenjee Furmanund.
Premjee Toolseedass.	Munjee Valjee.
Ramjee Lukhmidass.	Goculdass Shivjee.
Lakhmidass Maneckjee.	Ludha Calianjee.
Valjee Samjee.	Calidass Dhurumsey.
Bhimjee Rowjee.	Canjee Curson.
Purshotum Shivjee.	Ramdass Bhanjee.
Ghella Dayal.	Megljee Govind.
Veerjee Rowjee.	Purshotum Lukhmidas.
Damoder Cullianjee.	Raghowjee Anundjee.
Megljee Hemraz.	Bhanjee Gopaljee.
Dhunjee Dhurumsey.	Jugjeevun Hemraz.
Purshotum Narronjee.	Mooljee Raghowjee.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Limited.

Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London.

THIS Company is prepared to give estimates and execute orders for the supply of machinery and lamps upon the BRUSH SYSTEM for lighting Roads, Streets, Gardens, Railway Stations, Docks, Warehouses, Factories, Barracks, Halls, &c., or upon the LANE FOX INCANDESCENT SYSTEM for lighting the interiors of Palaces, Clubs, Hotels, Bungalows, Mess-rooms, private houses, business offices, &c., by lamps of 10 candle power and upwards. By the Brush System any number of lights from 1 to 40, each of 2,000 candle power, or any number from 1 to 12 each of 6,000 candle power, or a single light of 50,000 or more candle power can be produced from one dynamo machine. The connecting wires may be extended over circuits of many miles, and a great economy is effected by this method of lighting. The following is a selection from the list of prominent places in Great Britain at which the Brush Electric Light is now in use :—

The Admiralty.	South Kensington Museum.
Woolwich Arsenal.	General Post Office.
Houses of Parliament (Clock Tower.)	Royal School of Mines.
South Eastern Railway.	Alexandra Palace.
South Western Railway.	Great Western Railway.
Bolckow Vaughan & Co.	Covent Garden Theatre.
Bass & Co. (Burton-on-Trent.)	Maudslay Sons & Field.
Whymey, Iron Co.	City of Edinburgh (Prince's Street.)
City of London (Blackfriars Bridge to Cheapside.)	

The Company will also receive applications for concessions and licenses under both systems for cities and districts in India. Agencies will be established in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. All enquiries to be addressed to the Secretary at the offices of the Company in London.

THE BHOWNUGGER MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above mentioned Company will be held on the 15th day of September, 1881, at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, to consider and pass the following resolutions and transact the following business :—

1. That the Bhownugger Mills and Press Company Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of, the Indian Companies Act 1866.

2. To appoint a liquidator or liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

3. That the liquidator or liquidators be authorised and empowered to sell, convey, assign, and make over unto a certain Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of "The Indian Companies Act 1-66" with limited liability, and to be called "The Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Company (Limited)" having a capital of Rs. 9,00,000 divided into 9,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, whereof 2,625 shares shall be and shall be called "Preferential Shares", and the remaining shares be and shall be called "Ordinary Shares," and which shall contain a provision in its memorandum and Articles of Association, that the holders for the time being of the said "Preferential Shares," shall be entitled to receive in each year out of the net profits of the said Company interest or a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum upon the respective amounts of their shares before the holders of the said Ordinary Shares shall be entitled to receive anything and a further provision or further provisions enabling the said Company at any time after the 31st day of December, 1885, and after the expiration of three months, notice in writing of their intention in that respect to convert any preferential share into an ordinary share by cancelling such preferential share and issuing an ordinary share for the sum of Rs. 500 in lieu thereof, and a further provision that the holder for the time being of every such preferential share shall on, or after the 31st day of December, 1885, and upon the expiration of such notice as aforesaid be bound to deliver up the certificate of such share, in order that the same may be cancelled upon payment at the office of the Company for the time being to him of the sum of Rs. 500 in respect of such share, together with all dividends and interest due thereon, and together also with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 31st day of December last, preceding the expiry of such notice as aforesaid until payment. All the lands, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, effects, assets, rights, credits business and good will of the said Bhownugger Mills and Press Company (Limited), subject to the provisions contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1879, and expressed to be made between the said Bhownugger Mills and Press Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company registered under Act X of 1866, and having its registered office in Bombay of the one part, and Withuldass Somuldass, Vaishnuker Govreeshunker, Veriahnuker Luxmishunker, and Bhugwandass Bhowanibnoy, all of Bhownugger in Kathiawar, Hindoos of the other part, and to receive as the consideration for such sale the said 2,625 "Preferential Shares" and 1800 "Ordinary Shares" in such new company of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up for distribution amongst the shoolders in the said Bhownugger Mills and Press Company (Limited), in such manner that the holder of each 9 per cent. preferential share of Rs. 500 in the said Bhownugger Mills and Press Company (Limited) shall receive five fully paid up preferential shares of Rs. 100 each in the said Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Company (Limited), and the holder of each original share of Rs. 2,000 in the said Bhownugger Mills and Press Company (Limited) shall receive sixteen fully paid up "Ordinary Shares" of Rs. 100 each in the said Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Company (Limited).

4. That if more than one liquidator be appointed in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of one or more of the liquidators, all or any of the powers exercisable by the liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the liquidator or liquidators for the time being present in Bombay without the consent or concurrence of the liquidator or liquidators, who may at such time be absent from Bombay as aforesaid.

5. That the sale of the property of the said Bhownugger Mills and Press Company (Limited) to the said Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Company (Limited), be made by the said liquidator or liquidators, subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Company (Limited), to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, engagements, and obligations, and pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Bhownugger Mills and Press Company, (Limited), and to indemnify the said Bhownugger Mills and Press Company, (Limited), against the same.

6. That the liquidator or liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.			Per Hogshead. Cash.	
165	0	BORDEAUX	165	0
170	0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	170	0
210	0	PETIT MEDOC	210	0
260	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	260	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.'S

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN,

AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST PRICE.

THE stock now offered for sale at such a great reduction, comprises a large quantity of Ready-made Clothes in every variety of materials and sizes, and all of the LATEST CUTS.

THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

will be effected from the 1st to the 15th September, at the DEPOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHES OF

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,

25, MEADOW STREET (opposite Treacher's Building), BOMBAY.

N.B.—All the goods will be on view from the 1st September, and the fixed price will be marked on each article. The stock comprises also a fine selection of stylish Parsee coats.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,

A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus :—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c. : "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public : it is not only health-giving and sustaining as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weigh fortunes in India it would not only tend to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows :—

Agents in Chief, Messrs.	Willis Rodwell & Co., London.
BOMBAY	Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co.
CALCUTTA	Hinde, Allen & Co.
CAWNPORE	Cooper Allen & Co.
CALICUT	Pierce, Leslie & Co.
COCHIN	„
CEYLON	W. M. Smith & Co.
KURRACHE	A. McHinch & Co.
MADRAS	Shaw & Winch.
RANGOON	Halliday Brothers.
ADEN	Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers.

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BE WARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

LADY FERGUSSON.

Dark Cambric Costumes.	Long Sealskin Jackets.
Navy Serge.	Do. Astrakan do.
Thick Tweed.	Warm Ulsters.
Warm Home Spun do.	Rain Coats.
Guernsey quilted do.	Alpacca Cache Possiere.
Norfolk Travelling with extra Jacket.	Flemish Linen Dust Coats.
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel.	Dark Cambrie Petticoats.
Warm Oxford Jackets.	Warm Petticoats.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, READY FOR WEAR.

Flannel in different colours.	Boots and Shoes.
Waterproof Sheeting.	Folding Deck Chairs.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.	Ladies Trunks.
Ladies' Undervests.	Travelling Boxes.
Tweed Hats.	Hat Boxes.
Terai Hats.	Soiled Linen Bags.
Fancy Deck Hats.	Leather Purses.
Sealskin Caps.	Air Pillows.
Alexandra Jackets.	Resais (Indian Quilts).
Shawls.	Rugs and Straps.
Scotch Mauds.	Silk Umbrellas.
Mufflers and Wrappers.	Parasols
Blankets.	Tin Baths.
Bathing Gowns.	Nail Brushes.
Towels.	Tooth Brushes.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.	Hair Brushes in cases.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.	Combs and Powders.
White and coloured Handkerchiefs.	Perfumes.
Neckties and Fichus.	Soap Boxes.
Sponges.	Luggage Labels.
Toilet Requisites.	Fans.
Fitted Bags complete.	Work Boxes, &c., &c.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

RAMPART

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5.

We have had another week of great quietness in all branches of trade. As before, the only item of export being largely dealt in is Wheat, and even this has been in much less active request latterly owing to weaker accounts from home. Imports continue to hang fire in the most remarkable manner, and it seems now as if we should see nothing much doing until the Dewali, present supplies being apparently ample to meet the demand in the interval. Money is still in active request, and the distinct tendency towards dearer rates exercises an adverse influence on the stock and share markets, although steadying Sterling Exchange.

The weather continues favourable for the growing crops, and throughout this Presidency, with the exception of some parts of the Deccan, prospects are unquestionably favourable, both for food-grains and cotton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	2,25,756
Do. do. Branches.....	Inc.	,,	13,338
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	11,07,711
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	6,30,535
Loans	Inc.	,,	12,63,263
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	3,35,693
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	1,39,256
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	33,81,343

The result of these movements is that the Cash Balance is down to about 30 per cent. of the liabilities, a remarkably weak position even at this time of year, and unless the demand falls off, the Directors will have no option but to advance their rates on Wednesday. The rise, however, cannot be of long duration, as the Exchange Banks are rapidly strengthening their position, and in the course of another three or four weeks we may look for returning ease.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling this week have been limited, and after some slight fluctuations we close at 1-32d. under the rates of Monday last. On mail-day the market was weak with a decline of 1-32d., and for this steamer we opened on the basis of 1s. 7 13-16d. for demand Bank drafts and 1s. 8¼d. to 5-32d. for 3 months' Credits. On Thursday the fact of the whole of the Council drafts having been taken up at 1s. 7¾d. induced a slightly firmer feeling with a recovery of 1-32d., but Friday saw this lost again owing to weaker reports from Calcutta. On Saturday Bank Bills again gave way to that extent, but to-day the unfavourable nature of the Bank of Bombay return has induced greater firmness, and we are back to the opening rates of Wednesday last, say :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7-13-16d., Telegraphic 1s. 7¾d., 3 months' sight 1s. 7 31-32d. ; Credits, 3 months sight 1s. 8¼d. ; Documents, 1s. 8 5-32d. ; Francs, 3 months' sight 2-12½ per rupee.

On this basis the Banks are quite as willing buyers as sellers forward, and the general view seems to be that we are not likely to see much divergence from the existing level for some time to come. The tightness of money here is no doubt a strengthening influence, but it is so evidently only a temporary matter that people do not attach the importance to it they otherwise might. To our thinking the general idea is not far out so far as regards the more immediate future, but we scarcely think sufficient margin is being allowed for the effect of the extended export business we are bound to see in October. The freight engagements alone show that the volume of trade then must be unusually heavy for the time of year, and unless counterbalanced by a much more active import business than we at present have in prospect, it seems to us the influence on exchange is bound to be very marked.

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount. On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market closed last mail-day quiet but steady at Rs. 99¾ for Fours and Rs. 100 for Fours-and-a-half, and practically no change took place until Tuesday, when the time bargains settlement going off somewhat more favourably than was generally anticipated, a steadier tendency set in with a recovery of ½. On Friday investors came into the market to some extent, and Fours advanced to Rs. 100⅜, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 109¼. The same quotations ruled on Saturday, but to-day the prospect of dearer money consequent on the adverse return of the Bank of Bombay has induced some little pressure to sell, and values have receded to par for Fours and Rs. 109¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

As regards the future the feeling as a rule is not strong. The advance in the value of money, it is generally admitted, is not likely to be lasting, but we are not yet done with the time bargains for which another settlement takes place on the 15th, and eventually as we get nearer the busy season a considerable number of present good holders will be anxious to get in their funds. If money gets easier at home, the London market might take off anything offered here later on, but this event at the moment cannot be safely calculated upon.

SHARES.—The general tendency of the market has been very quiet, and the extent of business doing has been limited. In *Banks* we have to notice an advance of Rs. 7½ in Bank of Bombays, which closes at Rs. 735. Nationals are Rs. 3 lower at Rs. 107. Agras are steady at Rs. 130. In *Land Companies*, Colabas have risen Rs. 10 to Rs. 940, Port Cannings Rs. 7½ to Rs. 227½. *Press* shares are dull, and Fort Press have declined to Rs. 2,800, Sasoon's to Rs. 470. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares as a general rule are very quiet, and in a number of cases Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lower on the week. The industry, however, is in a very healthy state, the whole of the leading Companies having done well during the past six months. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Treacher and Company, Limited, have advanced Rs. 15, whilst Gold Mining shares are depressed at nominal rates with no buyers.

PIECE-GOODS.—As regards the ready market there is practically no change of any kind to report. Up-country buyers continue to operate with great caution, and from the bazaar we do not estimate the week's clearances at more than about 1,200 packages. This necessarily means accumulating larger stocks, and in the face of this dealers are not anxious to operate for future delivery at rates above what they can sell ready. The position of things in Manchester prevents this being done to any extent, and notwithstanding the settlement of the freight question by the dealers having guaranteed the "Inch" line 30s. per ton for 30,000 tons of cargo during the season, the actual extent of indents put through has been comparatively limited. Crop prospects, however, are favourable on the whole, and should they continue so, we may look for increased activity as we get nearer the Dewali. The fact of the present continued quietness indeed is all in favour of a better state of things later on.

Of *Local*-made Cloths the sales this week have only been about 900 packages at As. 8 to As. 8½ per lb.

TWIST.—For English Yarns there has been just a shade more enquiry, and some little business has been done at easier rates. Nominally the only change in quotations is a reduction of As. ¼ per lb. in 30s Water and 40s Mule, but all round the tendency is in favour of buyers. *Local* Yarns are firm at As. 7 to As. 7¼ per lb. for 20s, about 1,400 packages having been sold during the week.

METALS.—*Copper* is dull, and for Braziers we have to note a reduction of Re. 1 per cwt. Stocks on the spot, however, are moderate. *Yellow Metal* is also quiet with a decline of As. 8 per cwt. in Braziers. In *Iron* there is very little doing on the spot. The market is overshadowed by heavy supplies which are considerably in excess of current requirements.

COALS remain very quiet. There are few sellers for distant shipment, but buyers are equally indifferent about operating, and generally hold for As. 8 per ton under first cost on the other side. Davison's by steamer Rs. 14-8 to Cliff Rs. 15 to Rs. 15-8 per ton [illegible] latterly displayed in [illegible]lders to put up their [illegible]andy, but exporters [illegible]ing any increase [illegible] except for the [illegible] been quite [illegible]

previously, and rates have receded to Rs 6-9 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt. Of *Rapeseed* there is practically no stock, and the quotation of Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt. for Guzerat is quite nominal. *Gingelly* ready is nominal at Rs. 37 to Rs. 39, but we hear of purchases of new crop for November delivery at Rs. 37-8 to Rs. 38-4 per candy according to quality.

WHEAT has been quieter of late owing to the less favourable telegraphic advices from home, but there is nevertheless a large business going forward under previous contracts, supplies being comparatively large and likely to increase. We quote Soft White Rs. 33-8 to Rs. 34 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p.ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	120
Chartd Bank L. & C....	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.....	40,000	25½	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	¾ do.	107
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	3 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurlagaon	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,050
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	430xd.
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	40	440½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	36
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	950
Dholera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	200 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co	300	500	all	15 p.s.	445
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	460
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	292½
New Indian Press	1,000	356	350	11	190
Prince of W. Press ..	120	.....	1,500	235	1,450xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,135
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	470
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ltd.	2,500	400	400	50	410
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company.....	30,000	1,000	100	5	136
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	670xd.
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ltd..	1,800	1,000	..	..	1,080
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	1900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	860
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	980
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	100	993
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	705
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Babu S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	553
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,145
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,165
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,165
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,010xd.
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,065xd.
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,225
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	660
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,680
Mazagaon Dock	250	250	250	12 p. s.	272½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,350
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,115
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,240
Oriental	4,000	625	625	10	895
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	490
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,200xd.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,153
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,065xd
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	750
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	1,060xd.
Western India S. & M. Company	1,20	1,000	200	15	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	560
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	170 160
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,410
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Steam Navigation and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	395
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Pearl of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,100 nomi.
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	3½	..	27
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	890
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175 nomi.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	15 nomi.
Kaisers-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	25	..	21

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-5
Carolas	,,	236
Mexican Dollars	,,	224
Five Franc Pieces	,,	231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,,	106-11-6
Gold Leaf	,,	19-10-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch.....	,,	19-13-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	19-9-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	19-9-6
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	19-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 3rd September as compared with the statement of the 27th August :—

	Aug. 27.	Sept. 3.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	37,66,814	35,15,892
Do. do. at Branches.....	8,13,980	8,27,500
Other Deposits	2,30,86,071	2,16,78,330
Post Bills	55,107	19,935
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	1,87,555	1,01,975
	4,03,69,661	3,87,58,632
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	56,71,103	63,01,638
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	11,00,362	11,33,891
Loans on Security of do	1,37,13,269	1,50,46,414
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,166	2,412
Bills Discounted.....	86,35,301	82,99,608
Stamps.....	2,982	3,019
Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,49,115		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,25,000		
	3,23,945	3,24,115
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	1,29,626	2,68,882
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,07,50,969	73,78,626
	4,03,69,661	3,87,58,632

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Calipso, 1,231 tons Captain T. Billovitte, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 547 pilgrims.

THE steamer Cyenus, 1,07[illegible] tons, Captain E. J. Penney, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 3,349 tons, Captain James Thyne, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Kurrachee (2nd Sept.) with a general cargo, and 18 deck passengers.

THE steamer Hartington, 1,123 tons, Captain George R. Nesbitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (6th Aug.), with a cargo of 1,608 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Mourovia, 1,492 tons, Captain J. Moore, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool (20th May), with a cargo of 2,440[illegible] tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pachamba, 514 tons, Captain Thos. Johnston, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers : Mr. Cooper, Col. Sc De. B. Edwards, C. B., Condr. W. E. Darwell, and 28 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Cyenus (s)	Penney	Port Said, Aug. 2.
	Clan Fraser (s)...	Thyne	Kurrachee, Sept. 2.
	Mourovia	Moore	Liverpool, May 20.
5	Hartington (s)	Nesbitt.....	Sunderland, Aug. 6.
	Khiva (s).....	Alderton	London, Aug. 7.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
5	Calipso (s)	Billovitte ...	Jeddah.
	Pachamba (s)	Johnston....	P. G. via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Clan Fraser, to Marseilles.
Steamer Cyenus, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVAL.
1 Shahjehan (s) .....Edge .....Penang, Aug. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1.—Steamers Compta and Kilwa. Ships Sir Henry Lawrence and Rydalmere. Barque Rialto, and a Barque (showed K. L. H. W.)

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall (s)—800 cwts wheat. Mooljee Jeewraj and Co ; 330 cwts wheat, Khimjee Lucknedass and Co ; 76 cwts myrabolams, Shewjee Ramjee ; 493 cwts [illegible]rabolams, Pragjee Natha ; 17 bales hides and skins, [illegible]rd Bates and Co ; 27 bales twist waste. [illegible]ss Ambadass ; 55 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; [illegible]ool, Gordhundass Toolsidass ; 52 bales cotton, [illegible] Tolaram ; 51 bales cotton, G. Rungoomull ; [illegible]m, Keswojee Ludha ; 51 bales cotton, [illegible] ; 800 cwts wheat, Malsee Corsee ; 40 [illegible] bales rags, Xuthoo Soonderjee. [illegible]heat, Damodhurdass Hemdandass. [illegible]cwts wheat, Dewjee Dossa ; 31,640 [illegible]ixon and Co ; 3,200 cwts wheat, [illegible] cwts wheat, Alladinbhoy [illegible]sey Khuttow ; 1,600 cwts [illegible]ola Hajee Adam [illegible]roots, Rutt[illegible] [illegible]20 bales [illegible]cerdina ; 51 [illegible] ; 1 bales [illegible] Knoop [illegible] Co ; [illegible]des, [illegible] Co ; [illegible]

FOR PORT SAID.

Hungaria (s)—8 bales cotton waste and 3 packages cocoanuts, J. Dinar and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hungaria (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hungaria (s)—1 bale hides, Remington and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Huzara (s)—209 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—317¼ cwts onions, Hussun Baban ; 100 cwts anions, Moosa Jacob ; 23½ cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 11 cwts cloves, Esaa Salley Mahamed ; 2½ cwts cloves, Bundally Esmail ; 12 cwts cloves, Dawood Baloo and Co ; 250 lead slabs, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 25½ cwts G. horn, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 12 bales twist, S. N. Talatee ; 75 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 80 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 15 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 16 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 30 chests opium, Sadasew Buchraj ; 23½ cwts cloves, Meerally Soomar, ; cwts G. horns, 15 cwts cloves and 2½ cwts nutmegs, Rowjee Corjee ; 25 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Dido (s)—100 cwts onions, Allana Cassum and Co ; 40 cwts bedlium, Lalljee Soorjee ; 75 cwts sandlewood, R. F. Talatee ; 83 cwts sandlewood, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahamed ; 71 bales cotton, Goharimull Moolchund ; 1 bale cotton, Dharsy Morarjee ; 5 chests opium, Shriram Sewdutroy ; 31 bales twist, Framjee Formusjee Metha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong (s)—141 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 3 chests opium, Guneshlall Shabhogmull.

Dido (s)—19 chests opium, Gairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 31 chests opium, Jaisraz Chetram ; 17 chests opium, Buxiram Koojlall.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1881.

TIRED of his seclusion at Peterhoff, the Emperor of Russia, perhaps for the sake of change of scene, perhaps with a view to a change of policy, started at the end of July for Moscow ; and thanks, it may be, to the secrecy with which the journey was undertaken and accomplished, succeeded in reaching the ancient capital safely. Various reports are circulated as to the reasons to which this displacement of the Emperor and of the whole Imperial family is due. According to some, His Majesty has come to the conclusion that in the truly Russian city of Moscow he will be less at the mercy of those political desperadoes called Nihilists than he was in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg. Others say that he has gone there for convenience in order to superintend the preparations at once to be made for the coronation. It is asserted, too, that by establishing himself and the court at the Kremlin, instead of the Winter Palace, the Emperor wishes to signify the return of Russia, after a long departure from it, to a truly national policy ; and this view is of course favoured by the whole of the Slavonian and the Pan-Slavonian party. A change of capital is not in any case a novelty in the history of nations ; and the capital of Russia has been changed again and again. That Russia of a thousand years ago whose identity with the Russia of the present day may well be denied, the Russia whose millenium was celebrated in the year 1862 with much pomp at Novgorod, had for its capital the northern city just mentioned. There Rurik and his Varangian followers, who had arrived as conquerors and settlers from Rosslagen in Sweden, marched south, and passing the country where some centuries later Moscow was to be founded, reached Kieff, and there established their head-quarters. Then what was at that time called Russia broke up into a number of principalities ; and the chief of the princes made first Souzdal, the Vladimir, then the newly built Moscow his capital. The Grand Dukes or Tsars of Moscow, whose successors were to call themselves Tsars of Muscovy, then Tsars, and ultimately Emperors of Russia, ruled from Moscow until it occurred to Peter the Great, grandson of the first of the Romanoffs, to change the seat of Government and move it farther north. To this end he constructed, on a convenient marsh near the Gulf of Finland, the city to which he was to give his name, and which in due time became known to the civilized and uncivilized world as St. Petersburg.

With such a fine city as Moscow, placed in the midst of those 10,000,000 of Great Russians (taking, of course, the estimate of the present day) who, of one race and of one religion, constitute, according to Count Moltke, the principal force of Russia, it seems strange that Peter should have been impelled by his restless energy to invent, so to say, a new capital. But Russia, or Muscovy as it was still generally called, was until Peter's time looked upon as an Oriental State ; and when the reforming Emperor wished to bring it into connexion with the West, it was necessary for him in the first instance to place it within reach of Western visitors. Until the reign of Peter the Great there was no such thing as a diplomatic body at Moscow. A special embassy was now and then sent there with the view of obtaining a commercial treaty, or of regulating some political difference that had arisen, or for securing a right of passage for some adventurous expedition through the Russian dominions to Central Asia, to Persia, and to the confines of India. But the States of Western Europe had no idea of maintaining regular diplomatic relations with "Muscovy." When, indeed, Peter applied to London to have his title of Emperor recognized, a memorandum on the subject, drawn up by Royal command, set forth that though the style he claimed had never been denied to him, he had nevertheless only been called Emperor in the sense in which the Emperor of Morocco and other Eastern potentates were so described. To be admitted into the European family of States Peter knew that he must keep up constant intercourse with them by the usual political means ; and not to give the representatives of the West the trouble of making the journey to Moscow, he considerately established for them the political and diplomatic capital to which the name of St. Petersburg was to be given. "A window looking out upon Europe" St. Petersburg has been called ; but it may also be regarded as an anteroom for the reception of European visitors who, meeting the Russian authorities at the gate of the Empire, did not find it necessary to penetrate into the Empire itself.

At present the ancient reasons for maintaining the capital of the Empire at St. Petersburg no longer exist. The journey by rail from St. Petersburg to Moscow occupies but fifteen hours, and need not occupy more than twelve ; and the journey from Paris, or from London, to Moscow occupies very much less time than did formerly the journey from either of these points to St. Petersburg. Indeed, from the moment when the two Russian capitals were connected by an iron road the old reason for maintaining the modern one as the seat of Government disappeared. The Russian Emperors, however, by continued residence in St. Petersburg, had become in a certain way de-Russianized. The dynasty since Peter the Great's time had from Russian become German ; and St Petersburg was looked upon as a sort of show place for foreigners,—a place of wide streets, magnificent quays, and innumerable palaces, full of soldiers, diplomatists, and German merchants, in which the true Russian counted for very little, and was as little as possible seen. The Russians of the governing classes were ashamed of Moscow, for the very reason which makes it so interesting to visitors from Western Europe—because nothing like it is in Western Europe to be seen. Since, however, Moscow has been connected by rail with St. Petersburg it has adopted all the most striking features of Western civilization. It has, in addition to its national theatres, an Italian opera-house where the Patti's, the Albani's, and the Nilsson's of the West may from time to time be heard ; and its streets are not only well paved, but abundantly lighted with gas. Eastern by its architecture, Moscow is Western by its mode of life ; and there can be no reason why, so far as modern comforts and modern luxuries are concerned, it should not make at least as good a capital as St. Petersburg, with its damp foundations and its treacherous climate ; while on political and military grounds its superiority as a capital to St. Petersburg is quite undeniable. St. Petersburg is situated in a distant corner of the Empire. Moscow is in its centre, and lines of railway connect it with St. Petersburg to the north, with Warsaw to the west, with Kieff to the south, and with Nijni Novgorod and the important cities and towns on the Vga to the east. We have seen that in former times Russia changed her capital freely enough, according to the requirements of the moment. So Prussia in the last century changed her seat of Government from Konigsberg to Berlin ; while in our own day the former king of Sardinia has had for his capital successively Turin, Florence, and Rome. It may be that the Russian Government is taking up its head-quarters at Moscow merely for a temporary purpose and in view of political danger, just as after the days of the Commune the French Government moved its seat from Paris to Versailles. But Moscow is strategically, politically, and commercially the heart of Russia, and whatever the Emperor's present decision may be, it must in the end become the Russian capital.

DURING the rains it is a most pleasant trip to run up to Poona for a few days, or if that length of time cannot be spared, then going on Saturday and returning on Monday repays a visitor so easily and expeditiously is the journey accomplished. It is almost difficult to realize what a troublesome trip it used to be before the days of railroads. An officer who accomplished the distance from Poona to Bombay in 1804 in twenty hours has left on record the following account of what was considered in those days a remarkable feat. "I can well remember," he says, "that I performed the whole journey by land and water in twenty hours. After breakfasting with Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, General Agent for Public Cattle, and Superintendent of Bazaars in Camp, Poona, I borrowed his horse at ten o'clock, and set off at a canter ; changed horses when half way ; and reached General Wellesley's camp at Carley, about thirty miles distant, where I had tiffin. And the General declared it was impossible that I could reach Panwell (forty miles further) by sunset : which failing to do, I must lose a day, as the passage boat to Bombay would start at that moment. Having mounted another horse, I rode to the top of the Ghat, eight miles, which, though a very rugged and steep pass at that time, I ran down, mounting one of my own horses posted at the bottom ; changed again half way for another ; and reached Panwell just before the sun set. These seventy miles were all over strange ground, and some of it from the foot of the pass remarkably rugged, it not being then much frequented. Overtaking other officers from our camp, I pulled out my watch and requested them to witness the fact ; then embarking with them for Bombay, we reached that place, twenty-eight miles, before daybreak." The evident satisfaction with which the writer—Colonel James of the Madras Army, who entered the service in 1790—narrates the above is quite natural, and the whole incident brings back old times very vividly. It was only a year before this rapid journey was made that General Wellesley, who declared the traveller's feat "impossible," had fought the battles of Assaye and Argaum, and had dismayed the Mahrattas by the promptness of his movements and the brilliancy of his strategy. As passengers are whirled down from Poona to Bombay at a pace they are not at all grateful for, it may curb their impatience if they recall the difficulties under which the journey was formerly made ; and they may congratulate themselves on not having to run down the pass, which is tolerably steep and rugged even now.

THERE is an article in the *Pioneer* with regard to Mr. West's paper on the Dekkhan Ryots' Relief Bill which might have been written by "Koot Hoomi Lal Singh." Perhaps it was. An editor would be more than human who had the forces of the occult world at his command, and did not sometimes use them in his paper. But contributions of that kind want more "reading" than this one has got. Starting from a pretty fair *résumé* of Mr. West's main thesis—that the most conspicuous consequence of the Bill has been to oust the money-lender from his place by means of a one-sided remedy which has extinguished credit in making the ryot responsible—the writer solemnly avers that it would require a commission of competent men to say whether this is the case or not. A commission of competent men, by the way, is precisely what Mr. West has asked for. But it is not required. By the aid of occult philosophy—for no other instrument is seen at work in the interval—the proposition which needs such a commission to "prove or disprove" at the beginning of the article is disposed of in a much simpler way at the end of it. "When competent observers have been appointed to examine the effects of the Dekkhan Relief Act, we have no doubt whatever that they will be found to be diametrically at variance with the distorted picture Mr. West's pamphlet presents." *Bos locutus est* : and to appoint a commission after this would, of course, be criminal extravagance.

We shall make no attempt to extract a kernel out of the article. We doubt if we could. As for its spirit it may be enough to say that while the writer has no language adequately to express the veneration he feels for the "deeply interesting and anxiously-thought-out measure" he defends, he permits himself to speak of Mr. West's able and thoughtful paper as "the criticism which might be bestowed by a type-founder on a literary work of genius !" To this depth of vulgarity and official toadying a paper which once held a leading position in India, and which still prides itself on being the organ of the service, has descended.

THE Society papers received by this mail are more than usually shameless in their attempts to make out that the settlement arrived at with regard to the Land Bill was arranged between the two parties behind the back of the House of Commons. Readers of the debates will find that Mr. Gladstone asserted in the most positive way that the Government had considered the Lords' amendments "on their merits," and that so far from having come to a private understanding with the leaders of the Opposition, they had no reason to suppose that the front Opposition bench was aware of the course which it had been resolved in the Cabinet to take with regard to any one of these amendments. And what Mr. Gladstone asserted the Marquis of Salisbury emphatically corroborated. There was a time, and that not long ago, when a settlement of this kind, made by the Premier and endorsed by the leader of the Opposition, would have been accepted by everybody, as it is, we should hope, accepted by everybody of any sense even now. But in the Society papers we are blessed with a class of periodicals whose lying and calumnious gossip does not spare the personal honour of the statesmen highest in place on either side of the House. Mr. Gladstone may say this, and the Marquis of Salisbury that : but truth lies in *Vanity Fair*.

THE figures given by the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons on the day before the mail left are the most conclusive evidence that could be given of the great irregularities which had almost become the rule in Bengal jails. In 1879 corporal punishment was inflicted in no less than 8,232 cases. In the first quarter of the present year the cases numbered only 281, "and a further proportionate decrease was expected during the remainder of the year." In the face of figures like these, it is difficult to understand the resentment which our exposure of this matter has raised in the breasts of officials who are not in all cases, as far as we know, officially concerned. If there were 8,000 cases in 1879, while the number this year is to fall under 1,000, he would be a bold man who should say that no one had blundered either in the one year or in the other. As to the jail mortality the Marquis admitted that in the jail at Julpigoree the mortality in 1879 was 282·7, and in 1880 341·2 per thousand : and he added, *proprio motu*, that for the first quarter of the present year the mortality had been at the rate of 612 per thousand per annum ! If there was no improvement in the next two months, the Inspector-General of Jails proposed to break up the prison and send the prisoners to the neighbouring jails. No one will criticise this decision as at all premature ; and it would only be interesting to know if Dr. Lethbridge proposed to spend himself the two months he assigned as a crucial experiment in a jail whose mortality had already gone up by leaps and bounds from 282 to 341 and 612 per thousand.

The closing words of the Secretary of State's reply are a little ambiguous. It is satisfactory to know that the Governor-General of Bengal (*sic*) has written a private letter to the Secretary of State which showed that he had given full consideration to the subject of jails. But if Sir Ashley Eden is the officer referred to, what the public wants to know is when this consideration began to be given, and whether it ever would have been given had it not been (*pace* Mr. W. Stokes) for representation in the Indian Press.

AMONG other important items of intelligence brought by the mail, we note a telegram from New York which states that on the 12th of August Mr. Vanderbilt's mare Maud S. trotted a mile in 2.10½ seconds, "thus lowering her record by a quarter of a second, and lowering all others by half a second."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Helsall, Captain, Dorsetshire, on retirement, from Delhi.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Jones, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from Kirkee.
Willie, Lieut., R. E., on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Cotton, Surg., on sick leave, from Lucknow.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Taylor, Captain, R. W., Fusiliers, on retirement, from Chokrota.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Fuller, Major-Genl., on duty, to Matheran.
Smith, Capt., R. A., from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEW

TELEGRAMS.

LATEST NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Reports from Kandahar dated the 1st Sept. say the Amir was believed to have reached Kelat-i-Ghilzai, and Aziz Khan Jadalki.

Ayoub Khan's advanced detachments on the Kelat road have been recalled, and his entire army is now encamped under Kandahar. An engagement was expected within the week near Kandahar.

TRAGEDY AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, SEPT. 5.

A soldier named Hall, of the 89th Regiment, and a native woman, were found this morning in a house in the bazaar with their throats cut. The woman was dead, and Hall is in a precarious state. It is supposed that Hall murdered the woman, and then attempted suicide.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE AT RAWUL PINDI.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWUL PINDI, SEPT. 5.

The report published by the Lahore paper, that the Rifle Brigade here is being medically examined in view to a battalion being ordered to Quetta, is entirely without foundation. The health of this station is excellent. Cholera is very prevalent in the military camps at Murree.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SERIOUS RIOT AT LIMERICK.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

A serious riot has occurred at Limerick, in which the police fired on the rioters, wounding fifteen of them.

MASSACRE OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS BY INDIANS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4.

News from Arizona states that Lieutenant-General Carr and 117 officers and men, forming a cavalry detachment of the United States Army, have been massacred by the Indians. The Indian scouts in the service of the American Government have mutinied, and a general rising of the Indians is feared.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ ,, do.	89½
3 ,, Consols for account	98⅜
3 ,, French Rentes	115f
Bar Silver	51d

Arrival—J. B. Brown.
Departure—Clan McLeod.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPT. 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 4.

At 10 p. m. ... 79·3 Farht.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

At 6 a. m.	78·2
,, 10 a. m.	82·4
,, 2 p. m.	80·1
,, 4 p. m.	83·3

At the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, was commenced the hearing of a suit brought against Mr. Kessowjee Naik by Mr. C. A. Turner, the Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the estate and effects of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to recover a sum of Rs. 27,21,411, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 13th January, 1879, on which date the firm presented a petition for relief in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The abovementioned amount was the balance said to be due by the defendant to the plaintiff down to the date of the insolvency. An account annexed to the plaint showed a sum of Rs. 21,03,456 to the debit of the defendant on the 6th November, 1877. The plaintiff had excluded from the account items consisting of large sums of money (about Rs. 24,91,000) credited to the defendant in his account with the firm between the 6th November, 1877, and the date of the insolvency, for the reason that the sums were, he said, so credited fraudulently and by collusion between the defendant and the insolvent firm for the purpose of effecting a fictitious diminution of the sum really due from the defendant. In his written statement the defendant denied that he was indebted to the firm on the 6th November, 1877, in the sum of Rs. 21,03,456. The firm were his bankers and agents, and purchased for him shares in different companies from time to time, debiting his account in their books with the purchase money. The shares remained in the custody of the firm, which from time to time sold or mortgaged many of them, and received the moneys obtained by such sale or mortgage. The sum of Rs. 21,03,456 was chiefly composed of the sums debited to defendant's account for such purchases; and in arriving at the sum, credit had not been given to him, he said, for the value of the shares in the firm's hands, or for the proceeds of such as had been sold or mortgaged. He further said that in 1877-78, at the request of the firm, he became a guarantee for them, to the extent of Rs. 6,15,000, to several banks and firms; and that, on the failure of the firm, he had been compelled to pay or was liable to pay the amount. He submitted that he should be allowed to set off this sum against any claim of the plaintiff which might be established in this suit. The case is still at hearing.

THE accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for the month of July last, and for the four months 1st April to 31st July, show that for the month the import (including treasure) amounted to Rs. 4,01,87,887, and for the four months to Rs. 17,98,35,250, as compared to Rs. 4,59,91,694 and Rs. 19,04,99,048 respectively in the corresponding periods of 1880, and to Rs. 3,06,17,181 and Rs. 14,75,15,561 in 1879. The total exports for July were Rs. 6,13,67,667, and for the four months ending the 31st July Rs. 25,99,91,234, as compared to Rs. 5,28,39,132 and Rs. 26,11,00,186 in 1880, and to Rs. 4,50,57,576 and Rs. 22,73,44,969 in 1879.

THE North-West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended the 31st August states:—General rain throughout the provinces, but lighter than in previous week. Crops everywhere in good condition, but a break would be beneficial. Prices falling in Rae Bareli, Partabgarh, and Allahabad; elsewhere stationary. With the exception of slight fever in some districts, general health good. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and Jhansi, and has appeared in Allahabad.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Meerut on the 20th August, Private Reuben Greenoff, of the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry (68th Foot), was arraigned on the following charges:—With having, at Meerut, on the 8th August, 1881, used threatening language to Lance-Corporal Henry Tolan, of the same battalion, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"If you put Private Swift in the guard-room, I will give you a good slugging;" and with having, at Meerut, on the same day, struck Lance-Corporal Tolan with his clenched fist, and knocked him down. The court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and seatenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. The finding and sentence have been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE *Englishman* says that a recent article in the columns of an up-country contemporary regarding some alleged changes in the Indian Medical Department is inaccurate and misleading. The despatch has gone home, recommending certain extensive reforms; but these proposals are different from those described by the contemporary in question.

THE death of the infant (four months old) daughter of the Gaekwar of Baroda is reported.

AT Kuchi and Harnai the rains are reported to have been unprecedentedly heavy; but up to August 30 no rain had fallen at Quetta or Pishin. A portion of the European troops have been sent from Quetta into camp in the Harnai Pass, and have been greatly benefited by the change. All is quiet in British territory, and Colonel St. John has returned to Quetta.

IT may interest the friends of Sir Louis Jackson, lately one of the judges of the High Court at Calcutta—the *Overland Mail* remarks—to hear that an excellent portrait of the ex-judge is on its way to Calcutta, and will be received some time in the autumn by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. for delivery to its owner. "This picture has been painted for one of the leading members of the native bar of the Presidency by Mr. G. P. Jacomb-Hood, of Trafalgar Studios, Chelsea, who, though a very young artist, is known to us, having been one of the most promising students of the Slade School of Art; and pic ures of his were hung and favourably noticed in the Royal Academy Exhibitions of 1878 and 1880. Sir Louis is represented in three-quarter length, court dress, and in an easy sitting posture. The composition is excellent, the colouring rich and harmonious, and the likeness very striking."

ON Aug. 17 the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Crown Prince of Germany presented distinguished service medals to the following non-commissioned officers and men:—Colour-Sergeant Woods, Northumberland Fusiliers, Sergeant Frederick Lovell, Sergeant Frederick Williams, Lance-Corporal John Martin, Private Edward Battle, and Private William Clayton, of the 2nd Battalion Berkshire Regiment. Four companies of the 2nd Battalion of Princess Charlotte of Wales's Berkshire Regiment (66th Regiment), under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hogge, with the band of the battalion, arrived at Osborne from Parkhurst Barracks, and were formed up in hollow square in front of the hall door, where each recipient of the medal was decorated by Her Majesty, who pinned the medals on to the left breast. The troops then proceeded to the north lawn on the right of the entrance, and marched past the Queen; after which they formed line and presented arms. Lieut. Lynch, who was wounded at Maiwand, was also present, and had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty.

SPECULATORS on the St. Leger will be interested in the following announcement, which appeared in the *Sportsman* of the 19th August, the day the mail left:—"Yesterday morning the pen was put through the name of Peregrine for the Doncaster St. Leger. On Tuesday last the colt had a good gallop of a mile and three-quarters at Lambourne, since which time he has done nothing more than walking exercise, and although his supporters for the Doncaster race were prepared for his retrogression in the market, the announcement yesterday of his withdrawal from the race caused great surprise. Without doubt it has been found impossible to train the colt for the engagement."

THE Rev. H. Pahtahquahong Chase, Hereditary Chief of the Ojebways, and President of the Indian Counell of the Six Nations, had an interview on August 16 with Mr. Courtney, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Alexander McArthur, M.P., on behalf of the 'Aborigines' Protection Society, introduced the chief, who described in favourable terms the position and prospects of the Indians of Canada. He stated that where they were settled and properly housed their numbers increased, and their condition was one of progressive improvement. Mr. Courtney, in reply, referred to the interest which the British Government continued to feel in the Indian tribes, and its desire to promote their welfare and prosperity.

WHEN the mail left the Government had made arrangements for conveying home in the course of two or three weeks at least one-half of the force which was sent out to South Africa in connection with the war in the Transvaal. The Transport Department at the Admirality have already secured the necessary vessels for the conveyance of the troops.

THE *World* says that more than 2,000 men are now employed on board the four Indian troopers in Portsmouth Dockyard. It is expected that the Serapis will be the first to start this season, and it is probable that she will be despatched about Sept. 7, the Malabar following a week later. One of these vessels will make the old long voyage round the Cape.

A MEMORIAL signed by Mr. Dillwyn and eighty other members of Parliament has been presented to Mr. Gladstone, praying him to grant to Cetewayo "the largest possible amount of personal liberty." The following reply has been sent to the memorialists:—"10, Downing-street, Aug. 12, 1881.—My dear Mr. Dillwyn,—I have received the memorial respecting Cetewayo which you were good enough to forward me on behalf of some eighty members of Parliament, and beg you to assure them of my sympathy and that of Lord Kimberley with the spirit in which they have acted. I have communicated with Lord Kimberley, and find that Sir H. Robinson has been instructed to consider whether a much greater amount of personal liberty might not be given to Cetewayo, provided that he will engage not to make use of it to return to Zululand. The despatch went by yesterday's mail.—I remain, &c., W. E. Gladstone."

A TELEGRAM from Tunis to the *Temps* says that on the 14th August a young Arab rushed into Susa brandishing a sword and, shouting "Jihad" (holy war), assassinated a Maltese, a man of 60 years of age, in a shop, and was chasing a Jew, when he was captured by an inhabitant of Messeken, who disarmed him and took him before the Governor, who ordered 400 lashes to be given him. The *Temps* recommends a French ship to be sent to Susa. An English ship, the Monarch, on the above-mentioned occurrence, at once sent off boats, with 300 marines to take up any fugitives, if there had been any. The correspondent says that this would have been a simple case of assassination in ordinary times, but at this moment it is not without gravity. The telegraph wires are cut everywhere in the Regency, and it is impossible to get news. A number of arrests have been made at Susa. Two persons in the service of the Military Governor of the town are in prison for having proposed to set fire to the dwellings of the Christians.

AT the Foreign Office on Aug. 18 a deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society waited on Earl Granville and Sir Charles W. Dilke to urge upon them the importance of appointing Consuls on the coast of the Red Sea, with a view to their using their influence for the suppression of the slave trade, which, it was stated, was now being carried on with renewed activity. In reply, Earl Granville stated that they were about to issue a blue-book giving such official information as was possessed up to the end of 1880, and this did not bear out the opinion of the deputation that the slave trade was on the increase. They had, however, already submitted to the Treasury a proposal to extend our Consular superintendence. As regarded co-operation with other Powers, when they got anything satisfactory and *bond fide* to work upon, Her Majesty's Government would not be slow to take action in the matter.

THE great falling off in the vintages in France in recent years, and the consequent high price of wines, appears to have led to an extensive system of manufacturing wine from dried raisins, the imports of which have in consequence considerably more than doubled during the last three years. It is calculated that 220lb. of raisins produce 66 gallons of wine, called by courtesy claret or burgundy, at which rate the total quantity now annually imported would suffice to produce forty millions of gallons. The vintage in France last year is estimated by our Vice-Consul at La Rochelle at 653 millions of gallons, which, though more than one-sixth in excess of that of the previous year, was not much more than one-half the average of the last ten years. It is reckoned that the vineyards in which the vines have been totally destroyed by the phylloxera amount to more than 1¼ million of English acres, and that more than an equal extent is infected, though resisting the attack.

THE *United Service Gazette* remarks:—We do not know who is individually responsible for the arrangement of the Indian reliefs this year; but there is decidedly room for a little common-sense in the Quartermaster-General's Department at Simla in assigning stations to troops fresh to the country. For instance, it is announced that of the batteries of artillery leaving England for India in the trooping season, one will be stationed at Attock and another at Govindghur, the fort of Umritsur—about the two most trying places in the North-West of India, and therefore eminently unsuitable for troops to get acclimatised in. It is to be hoped that the attention of the authorities at home will be called to the matter, and that representations will be made to obviate the waste of life and health which is certain to follow the carrying out of such an absurd programme.

THE Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Acton, is going to submit to Parliament a project for building eight new gunboats, of which he has been studying the plans lately. They are to be similar in type to those built by the firm of Messrs. Armstrong for China. The hull of these boats is to be of steel, tonnage 1,350, with armour to protect the engines and steering apparatus. They will carry two 9·34 inch bore guns, breechloaders made by Armstrong, calculated to pierce 17½ inch armour —*i.e.*, able to penetrate with their shot all ironclads afloat excepting the Inflexible and Duilio; besides the boats will be armed with four guns of 80-pound calibre, two of 18-pound, four mitrailleuses, and two steam torpedo ships.

AN English paper publishes a letter from Mr. Gladstone in acknowledgment of a resolution passed by the committee of the South Shropshire Liberal Association expressing confidence in the Government, and the hope that legislation on the English land question would soon be attempted. After conveying the Premier's thanks to the committee's secretary for the resolution, the latter says:—"He also begs that you will assure the committee, with reference to the concluding portion of their resolution, that the Government are very sensible that legislation on the laws relating to land in England is very much required."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	61	67	69	7	62	46	68	42
Sept. 4 Sunday	0	31	"	"	"	"	"	"
5 Monday	"	"	0	12	0	8	0	8
Total	61	98	69	19	62	54	68	50
Sept. 5, 1880	41	55	47	50	40	10	41	37

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th September 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·790
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·813
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	5·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind'.....	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours'	367
Fall of Rain'	0·31
Total fall during month	0·76
" " " year	61·98
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(5th September, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. per hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·608	83·5	W S W	12	0·00
Surat	·828	81·6	S W	18	0·00
Bombay	·874	82·4	W	13	0·13
Ratnagiri	·901	83·4	S W fresh.	..	0·67
Karwar	·923	80·6	S W modt.	..	2·26
Mangalore	·935	81·9	S W	4	0·06
Calicut	·937	79·6	N W	7	0·00
Cochin	·910	83·0	N W	4	0·00
Masulipatam	·808	89·5	S W	..	0·11
Madras	·843	81·3	W	6	0·00
Negapatam	·876	87·5	S W	5	0·00

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway:—

DIVISION No. 1.

Date.	Panju.		Vaitarna		Palghur.		Gholwad		Bulsar.		Surat.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Previous. Aug.	52	96	63	27	53	41	28	43	44	91	26	24
29	0	31	0	28	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	15	0	11	0	1	0	16	0	4
31	0	12	0	50	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	38
Sept. 1	0	31	0	13	0	7	0	2	0	19	0	0
Total.	53	73	64	33	53	71	28	50	45	29	27	36

DIVISION No. 2.

Dates.	Broach.		Baroda.		Mehmadabad.		Ahmedabad.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Previously reported.	34	78	43	84	37	87	32	98
Aug. 25	0	0	0	11	0	7	0	0
do. 26	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	11
do. 27	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	7
do. 28	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
do. 29	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
do. 30	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. 31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	35	1	43	95	38	65	33	19

Dates.	Viramgam.		Wadhwan.		Kharaghora.	
	Ins.	Cents.	Ins.	Cents.	Ins.	Cents.
Previously reported.	29	11	13	47	19	56
Aug. 25	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. 26	0	20	0	15	0	16
do. 27	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. 28	0	0	0	0	0	2
do. 29	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. 30	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. 31	0	0	0	5	0	0
Total....	29	31	13	67	19	78

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE following are the accounts of the European General Hospital Fund for the year ending 30th June last:—

(From 1st July to 31st December, 1880.)

The position of the Trust Fund remained unaltered from date of the previous report of 30th June, 1880, viz.:—It consisted of Rs. 86,000 four per cent. Government Promissory Notes; and the total annual income therefrom is Rs. 3,440.

The bank balance on 30th June, 1880, was..	Rs.	1,916 8 0
Less owing to Dr. Pinkerton, but since adjusted	"	192 9 1
	Rs.	1,723 14 11
Interest has since accrued and been received amounting to.. ..	Rs.	1,740 0 0
Cash received from Miss Dixon	"	250 0 0
Cash found in hospital collecting boxes	"	17 8 0
Amount available for expenditure ..	Rs.	3,731 6 11
Under sanction of the Committee there has been expended in various ways.. ..	Rs.	1,146 12 11
Leaving a balance in hand of	"	2,584 10 0
	Rs.	3,731 6 11
Bank balance 31st December, 1880..	Rs.	2,699 9 0
Less due to Dr. Pinkerton, and since adjusted	"	114 15 0
	Rs.	2,584 10 0

(From 1st January to 30th June, 1881.)

TRUST.

On 30th June, 1881, the total Fund civil and military, consisted of Rs. 86,000 four per cent. Government Promissory Notes; and the annual income therefrom amounts to Rs. 3,44?.

The bank balances on 1st January, 1881, were	Rs.	2,699 9 0
Less amount owing to Dr. Pinkerton, but since adjusted	"	114 15 0
	Rs.	2,584 10 0
Interest has since accrued and been received, amounting to	"	1,820 0 0
Cash received from G. Stewart, being refund of advance paid	"	19 12 0
Cash found in hospital collecting box ..	"	13 12 0
Cash donation from an officer through Dr. James Arnot	"	10 0 0
Amount available for expenditure.. ..	Rs.	4,448 2 0
Under sanction of the Committee there has been expended in various ways	Rs.	1,392 13 6
Leaving balance on hand of	Rs.	3,055 4 6

Particulars of disbursements are as follows:—

Relief to patients under the rules given on their discharge either to pay travelling expenses, to buy clothes, or as temporary relief, each case having been duly investigated	Rs.	378 15 0
Lady nurse messing	"	91 11 0
Female nurses' salaries for 6 months ..	"	339 0 0
Mallees' Do. Do.	"	120 0 0
Peon's wages 12 months	"	96 0 0
Do. June	"	8 0 0
Subscriptions to *Bombay Gazette, Times of India*, and monthly magazines and 1 book on gardening	Rs.	182 12 0
1 oz. potash iodide	"	1 6 0
Ice for an emergency	"	2 8 0
Mr. Coulson's wages for keeping accounts ..	"	30 0 0
Bank commission on dividends	"	4 9 0
	Rs.	1,392 13 6

The monthly expenditure has been, January Rs. 118-3, February Rs. 189-2, March Rs. 218-6-8, April Rs. 251-6, May Rs. 199-5, June Rs. 316-12-0 and the average monthly expenditure with sepoys wages is Rs. 222-0-0, against a fixed monthly income of Rs. 288-10-8. During the six months under report Rs. 303-15, were paid on account of passages, &c. to patients, and Rs. 182-12, on account of subscriptions to daily papers and suudry magazines.

W. ARNOT,
Honorary Secretary.

30th June 1881.

Particulars of disbursements are as follows:—

Relief to patients under the rules, each case being duly investigated	Rs.	336 12 0
Lady nurses', messing	"	37 9 11
Female nurses' 6 months' salaries	"	540 0 0
Two mallees' wages 6 months' salaries ..	"	120 0 0
Mr. Coulson for keeping accounts at hospital 9 months	"	15 0 0
SUNDRIES.		
Miss Ottaway's carriage-hire during the monsoon	"	70 0 0
Flower glasses	"	3 0 0
Bank commission on dividends..	"	4 7 0
	Rs.	1,146 12 11

Owing to there being fewer cases requiring assistance from the Fund during the six months under report, the average monthly expenditure has only been Rs. 191-2-2, against an average monthly income of Rs. 286-10. There is nothing further of interest for the Honorary Secretary to mention. The Fund still continues to afford much appreciated relief to poor patients.

F. W. SEDGWICK,
Honorary Secretary.

31st December, 1880.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m
Performance, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Billiards, Waverley Billiard-rooms, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th instant:—Cyenus (s), from Port Said; Clan Fraser (s), Kurrachee; Mourovia, Liverpool. Yesterday:—Hartington (s), from Sunderland; Khiva, London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calipso (s), to Jeddah; Pachamba (s), Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Geelong will be closed at the Bombay General Post-office at 3 p.m. to-day.

THEFT AT ERSKINE-ROAD.—Rammi, woman, residing at Erskine-road, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of sundry gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 131.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobitalao, was 1,959, the average daily attendance being 271.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENCE.—Wajeer Lall was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of selling opium by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Customs. Being an old offender, he was fined Rs. 50.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Dadoo Lall, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of attempting to steal a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 4-8, from the person of a child in Doongree Cooly-street. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Mahim, on view of the body of a Hindoo woman named Janee, aged twenty-five years, who accidentally fell into a well while in the act of drawing water. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—The case in which Mrs. Sarah Tomlinson charged with assault Mr. Owen Tomlinson was called on for hearing yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. W. Webb in chambers. The defendant was charged with assault, and was also required to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace towards the complainant. Mr. Hore, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defence. The result was that the defendant was bound over in a sum of Rs. 300 to keep the peace towards the complainant.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the company's registered office, No. 2, Churchlane, Fort. Mr. John Gordon, the chairman of the board of directors, presided. The report of the directors showed that the company had suffered great loss in consequence of the death of the late Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, as the mill had just been put on a new basis by him, and had just begun to work with renewed strength, as it were, when it was deprived of his valuable services. The late Mr. Morarjee was, till his untimely demise, chairman of the board of directors. During the period of eleven months under report the mill has worked satisfactorily, especially during the latter six months, having realized Rs. 10,373-15-7 as net profit. Out of the profits earned a dividend of Rs. 80 per share of Rs. 1,000 paid up, and of Rs. 40 per share of Rs. 500 paid up, is declared, which will absorb Rs. 36,000; and the remainder, namely, Rs. 10,373-15-7, was carried to the next year's account.

The following resolutions were then adopted and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. J. Gordon, and seconded by Mr. Gungadas Kursondas, that the directors' report and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1881, be taken as read and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Narotumdas Jairam, and seconded by Mr. Javerchund Jeothia, that a dividend of Rs. 80 per share of Rs. 1,000 paid up, and of Rs. 40 per share of Rs. 500 paid up, be paid to those shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 31st August, 1881, on and after the 7th instant.

Proposed by Mr. Gungadas Kursondas, and seconded by Mr. Lilladhur Jairam Narronjee, that the appointments of Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas, and Co., as an ex-officio director, and of Mr. Runchoredas Narotumdas as a director, made by the board, be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Jairam, and seconded by Mr. Runchoredas Narotumdas, that the remuneration of the past auditors, Messrs. Sadanund Balkrishna and Gellabhoy Harridas, be Rs. 125 each; that Messrs. Gungaram Kursondas and Gellabhoy Harridas be appointed auditors for the ensuing year; and that their remuneration be Rs. 125 each for the entire year, whether the accounts be audited half-yearly or yearly.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A PARSEE AT JAMNAGAR.

A PARSEE named Cursetjee Bana, a resident of Nausari, who had been for some time past living at Jamnagar, where he carried on the business of a general dealer, in partnership with one Bomonjee Eduljee Desai, was reported by the latter to be missing from his house at Jamnagar. The fact of the two partners having been on unpleasant terms for some time past was, however, known to the Durbar people, and the sudden disappearance of Cursetjee naturally aroused suspicion as to his fate. A search was made by the police, with the result that facts came to their knowledge proving that the missing man had been murdered; and two Mecranee Arabs, who had been for many years past in the service of Bomonjee Desai, confessed that, at the instigation of their master, they had murdered the deceased by strangulation with their hands on the night of the 21st ultimo. A Kabuli fakir also appears to have been mixed up in the matter. The reason for the crime seems to have been the continued misunderstanding subsisting between the deceased and his partner. They had been at first living together, but owing to these disputes had separated. A little before the date of the murder, however, they had become apparent friends again, and were living in a somewhat lonely locality, near one another, but under separate roofs. The attempts of the police to trace the body were at first unsuccessful; but about five days after the murder some dogs were found nibbling at something on the top of a hillock in that locality. It turned out to be the body of the deceased, which the animals had dug up in parts from under the earth. The remains were decently buried by some members of the Parsee community in Jamnagar. The investigation into the murder has commenced, and it is said that, though the Mecranee Arabs have confessed to the above details, the Parsee and fakir deny all knowledge of the affair.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

306 81—Muljee and B—Motilal Sudaram and another vs Sookhramdass Khoosalchund—Shamrao P.

332-81—In person—Bhoola Wojee and others vs Abdulally Lookmanjee and another.

For additional evidence.

37-81—Payne and Co.—Bhugwandass Dewjee vs Muncherjee Cowasjee Echappooria and others—Shapurjee and T.

Long Causes.

150-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs Kesowjee Naik —Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

193-80—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdool Rehmon, &c. vs T. Cassi-Hearn, C. and L. Craigie, L. and O.

79-81—Ardesir and H.—Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia vs Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia and others—Pestonjee K.

214-80—M. H. Khan—Haridass Godhowjee vs Suckoobai—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Motion.

215 81—Tyabjee and D.—Balakdassjee Gooroo Gungadasjee Bawa vs Rameknundass Gooroo Amardasjee Bawa and another.—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

645-79—Jefferson, B. and D. (for pauper)—Devbai vs Ithalal Vundrawundass and others—J. Macfarlane and C. and W.—Part heard.

487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motecvalhoo and others vs. Cassi-Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

115-80—Chalk and W.—Dayabhoy Hurridass vs Ithalal Vundravandass and others—J. Macfarlane.

78-80—In person (a pauper)—Ismail Khan and another vs Abdool Gunee and others.—In person.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Fleming S. and W. Co., Limited, in liquidation, and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., Limited in liquidation—Ardesir and H.—Jehangir Gustadjee and another, petitioners—Craigie, L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

115-76—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Pandurung Gunnesh.

91-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Saresung and Sundsung.

225-77—Tobin and R.—L. B. and M. Bank vs Naginchund Sunnechund and another.

229-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Tajram Premraj

128-81—Tyabjee and D.—Memon Hajee Cassom Hajee Noormahomed vs Memon Hajee Cassom Hajee Jooma and others.

229-81—In person—Nanabhoy Bhowanishunker vs Abdoola Hossein.

308-81—In person—Cursetjee Byramjee Bhabha vs Dhunbai and others.

330-81—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs. Cursetjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia.

Long Causes.

87-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Devkabai vs Nanbai and another—R. M. Syani and R. Bicknell—Part heard.

336-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Luckmusey Rowjee vs. Hurbum Nursey and another—Tobin and R.

320-80—Payne and G.—Dossibai and another vs the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass and another—Tyabjee and D.

84-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Mumaukbhoy Bhagoobhoy vs Bhimjee Upal.

58-81—R. M. Syani—Momunbhoy Gangjee and others vs Nanabhoy Bomishaw—Crawford and B.

11-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Sewjee Pitamber—In person.

MACPHERSON MEMORIAL FUND

the Hamley position—one arm ending at Peshawur and the other at Quetta or the Khojak. If railway communication is made ample and complete between Quetta and Peshawur and the rest of India, we hold a fine positon, hardly to be improved except by seizing Kabdahar itself. In the far north-west we can hardly have a better outpost than the neighbourhood of Peshawur. The less we have to do with Kabul and the Khyber the better."

These opinions are expressed by a General who, with perfect capacity for work in the field, combines a special knowledge of the routes, communications, and capacity of the country. His early quarter-magisterial talent developed into a genius for command, fortified by vast experience. Early teaching at Eton, where a handsome sword was presented to him the other day, and subsequent instruction at Mr. Brackenbury's and at Addiscombe, laid a sound foundation for a solid professional superstructure. Having made his mark during the Mutiny, Lieutenant Roberts was permanently attached to the Quartermaster-General's department; and in 1859 displayed his peculiar ability while taking charge of the camp of the Viceroy, the late Lord Canning, during his remarkable progress. After two winters of this work, he accompanied the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, now Lord Strathnairn, in his several tours through Derajat and Central India. Then came a summons to Umbeyla to witness the destruction of Mulks, and next a rare good piece of work in the compilation of a new Route-book for the great presidency of Bengal. In Abyssinia Major Roberts acted as Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and was selected by General Napier to convey his final despatches to the Duke of Cambridge. Immediately afterwards, and while in charge of the Quartermaster-General's office, he compiled Parts I. and II. of the Transport Regulations, "By Sea" and "By Rail;" and next appeared in the field with the Cachar column of the Looshai expedition, for which he got the C.B. While acting as Quartermaster-General in India, Major General Roberts made the arrangements for grappling with the Tirhoot famine; prepared a remarkable circular memorandum on "Intelligence and Topography;" superintended the formation of the camp formed at Delhi in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales; accompanied Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief in India, on a tour of inspection of the Punjab and Scinde frontiers, and thence to Bombay. He also planned the camp for the great Delhi Durbar held by Lord Lytton, and painted by Mr. Val Prinsep. As each of the native princes came at the head of a little army of retainers it was no easy matter to make all the necessary arrangements, but a heaven-sent Q.M.G. was equal to the occasion. This feat brought with its accomplishment the friendship of Lord Lytton, who at once appreciated Roberts as Lord Strathnairn had previously done.

Hence there was no astonishment in what was humorously called the "Mutual Admiration Society" at Simla when "Bobs," the outbreak of Jehlghan war, was selected to command the Koorum column. Carpers, who recollected that General Roberts had leapt from a lieutenancy to a majority, and from that to the rank of Major-General, at once predicted disaster; but those who remembered the Mutiny, Abyssinia, and Looshai knew better, as the result proved. Successful from end to end of the first episode of the Afghan war, it was reserved for Sir Frederick Roberts to conclude his work in that country by an achievement so startling as to rouse even German military critics to enthusiasm. A little more than a year ago Sir Frederick, who was to leave Kabul by the Jellalabad route, thought he would like to take a look at the passes so fatal to England. But he was uneasy at the general outlook of things, and was riding towards Kabul when he met General Stewart, who told him of the collapse of General Burrows at Maiwand. Roberts at once said, "A force must be sent from this place." General Stewart and others thought so too, but at Kabul were hesitation and delay. Could not Phayre get up sooner from Quetta? was a question asked by many. Ultimately Roberts telegraphed to Simla, with the result that an order came down to send him with all necessary troops to Kandahar. He at once took ten thousand men of all arms and colours, and made the now historic march to relieve the beleaguered garrison. To minds wedded to tradition it seemed strange and dangerous that Stewart should at the same moment abandon Kabul, and thus leave Roberts without any base of operations; but the latter knew that no force then at their joint command could keep up a line of communication with Kabul, and that without this the base would be purely imaginary. If anything happened to his column it was lost beyond all help from Kabul, in fact, he knew that he must fend for himself. In this belief, and fortified by a perfect knowledge of the country, he made the most famous march of modern times. With only five days' grain and one month's tea and sugar, he set out with ten thousand men, and for nearly a fortnight was absolutely unheard of. His orders were that not an atom of provisions was to be touched without his command, and so well was he obeyed that he carried two days' grain into Kandahar. His ten thousand men and the myriad of accompanying four-footed beasts lived literally from hand-to-mouth as they went along. No general unpossessed of perfect knowledge of the country and its productivenes at that particular season would have dared such a feat. But it was completely successful. The startled tribes could do nothing but cut off couriers, and this they did so successfully that nothing was heard in India or Europe of Roberts's column till Captain Stratton, a most valuable officer, afterwards killed at Kandahar, heliographed its arrival to Khelat-i-Ghilzai. The hill-folk had no time to collect and dispute the line of march. Everything in the manœuvre was too quick for them. The march, was sudden and unexpected. Nobody knew how great the army or where it was from day to day; and the result was that complete triumph which won "Bobs" his Grand Cross of the Bath and astonished the German military critics.

The very slight interval of rest enjoyed by Sir Frederick Roberts between his Afghan services, his sudden trip to South Africa, and his expedition to Germany, preparatory to his departure to command the army of Madras, he spent with the Scott Kensington, where, in a corner of Redcliffe-square, his household gods enjoyed a temporary sojourn. During a long period of service he has naturally accumulated many curious things, such as the black sheepskin cap of Yakoob Khan, and the heavily braided headpiece of Shere Ali. Of late, too, it has rained swords of honour, freedoms of cities and companies, and handsome gold boxes enclosing the same, notably one from the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. Sir Frederick is also the possessor of the model gun found in the Bala Hissar from which the Afghans made their Armstrong artillery: and of some interesting Afghan battle-pictures, as well as a caricature of great value, as throwing a light upon the Central Asia conception of humour. It represents an Afghan Amir riding proudly along, with an English officer, in the costume of thirty years ago, covering it his stirrup. He has also portraits of his Goorkha and Sikh orderlies—fine strapping fellows these—one of whom, during the last campaign, actually placed himself on that side of his master from which the bullets came. Almost as interesting are the letters, a few out of many lost, seized at Pithoor, and written to the Nana Sahib from his secret emissary in London previous to the Mutiny. But Sir Frederick Roberts's household treasures are necessarily ambulant; and within a short space his pictures of Kinchinjinga, Darjeeling, Murree, and Simla will be hanging in his dwelling at Ootacamund. In Madras, as in the great presidency, he cannot fail to be popular; for no officer in the service is more agreeable and affected in manner. He has an excellent appreciation of Sir Salar Jung, the most eminent native with whom he is likely to come into contact, and whom he regards a kind of Oriental Cavour. Touching the merits of mixed armies, such as he will have to be commanded, he expresses his opinion freely enough. In India, or in any part of Asia, nothing could be better; but he doubts the success of such troops beyond Asia Minor north-westward. In Asia there are general features of food, climate, and country, which simplify matters; but even then a mixed army would depend entirely for its success on the lightness and delicacy with which it was handled. A great stroke was made in taking Indian troops to Cyprus; but wherever they are taken their prejudices as to food must be respected. There is no difficulty at all in countries where rice and butter can be procured; but one must not offer a Sikh a beefsteak to eat and a pipe of tobacco for digestion, or ask him to cut his hair. It is on the observance of such apparently small things that success in dealing with natives depends. So far as the Russian advance is concerned, the occupation of Merv, to which so much importance has been attached, is absolutly irrelevant. So soon as railway communication between the Caucasus, the Caspian, Askabad, and Meshed is made—a work pushed on vigorously year by year—Merv may be left on one side, to be captured at leisure, and Herat seized at once. With the prospect of England and Russian meeting some day in Central Asia, it is agreeable to reflect that we have a scientific and practical General not yet forty-nine years old, who has probably, if stirring times ensue, not more than half fulfilled a glorious career.—*The World*.

THE LONDON *STATESMAN* ON HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

COMMENTING on the reply of Lord Hartington to the question asked by Mr. Richard, in the House of Commons, with reference to the article on "The Restitution of Berar" in the July number of that journal, the London *Statesman* for August says:—

The reply, being necessarily provisional only, is perhaps all we had a right to expect from Lord Hartington at this stage of matters, and until he has communicated with the Government of India on the subject. It is as well, however, for us to direct attention to the vicious circle in which every ...ley concerning our administration of India, is ... move. Charged with very grave offences ... English public and Parliament, Sir ... le "puts himself into the hands of the ... India, desiring them to take such ... deem proper to ascertain what ... the imputations made against ... India meanwhile ... charges we have made ... ral Hartington says ... of India and not ... Kool-Oomra as ... hard Meade ... of their ... dia—

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS WITH HYDERABAD.

IN the House of Commons on August 15th., Sir G. Balfour asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would cause a selection of papers for a long series of years connected with the Government of the Nizam to be laid before Parliament, in order that the real state of the relations of that State with the Government of India might be made known, and that the animadversions on the honour and character of the Indian Government and of Indian officers might be cleared away or substantiated by the publication of these official documents.

MR. Onslow asked whether the noble lord or the Indian Government thought there was the slightest foundation for the allegations against Sir R. Meade.

The Marquis of Hartington said that with regard to the question of the hon. member for Guildford he could not add anything to the statement he made on Thursday last. In reply to a question which his hon. and gallant friend put to him on Thursday, he said that the largest part of these papers were of a confidential character, and that it was perfectly impossible in the public interest to lay them on the table. Further examination convinced him that that was the case, and although it would be possible to produce some of them, the great bulk and the most important of them could not be produced. It was, however, the intention of the Government to look at the correspondence, and they might think proper to make some statement with regard to the animadversions on Sir R. Meade.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST OF 1881.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES.")

SIR,—The agricultural returns of this year give the smallest acreage in wheat since 1867, when they were established. The decline from 1868 (when the returns first were more accurate) is 1,000,000 acres, or one-fourth of the whole extent at that time. The smaller breadth of the present year as compared with the preceding one is the result of the unusually heavy autumn rains on the east side of England, where the largest acreage of wheat is grown.

But for the late wet weather and diminished temperature, the yield would have proved equal to nearly the average of the years preceding 1874. But mildew has made its appearance, and will affect the quality and yield of the later crops. On two-thirds of the wheat land an average crop will be made up in quantity of quality, on one-third, even with that aid, it will be at least ten per cent. below the old average. Heavy crops are rare, most are thin, but well headed, and there is a too common evidence shown throughout the country of the diminished capital of the farmers by a lower scale of farming. Where one-third of the capital has been lost and credit in an equal proportion has been withdrawn, there cannot be the same liberal outlay on labour, live stock, and manure.

We begin the harvest year very bare of an old stock of wheat in the country. Our annual requirements are from 24 to 25 million quarters. When the last harvest year is completed we shall have imported over 16 million quarters. Our own crop of this year will probably yield 9½ million quarters. So that if we can reckon on a foreign supply equal to that of last year, and at not much over the same price, we shall be safe.

But we have never in any preceding year, from the 1st of September to the 31st of August, touched so high an import. Five-sevenths of it have come from the United States, one-seventh from India and Australia, the rest from other countries, of which but a small proportion was supplied from Europe. There is said to be an abundant harvest in Russia, which previous to 1872, frequently sent us one-third of our foreign supply. The American crop is not well spoken of, but between the additonal breadth sown and the unexhausted stocks of last year, there is reason to anticipate that there will be no serious falling off in that most important source of our supply.

In France the wheat crop is believed to be scanty, and prices are rising steadily in that country. Millers, who were holding off, have been forced to yield to the increasing demands of the grower as the insufficiency of the crop develops itself. France is the only country that ever really competes with us in the foreign wheat market, and that competiton, already begun, added to the damp condition of the new wheat now being harvested, can hardly fail to attract to us an advance of price in this country above that of the last three years.

With regard to potatoes, our other food crop, the breadth planted in Great Britain is 5 per cent. higher than 1880, and the largest in the last ten years, and, so far, with very little sign of disease.

Barley is the best corn crop of the year, but has not ripened equally. Oats are extremely deficient, especially in the southern counties. Hay is 50 per cent. deficient, but generally got in fine condition. Mangolds and green crops, after many failures of first sowing, are now rapidly improving, and give promise of a tolerable crop.

One of the best features of the season has been in the fine weather for cleansing the ground in the spring and early summer months, which enabled the farmers, at comparatively moderate cost, to rid much of their land of the accumulated weeds of previous wet years. But they have been heavily hit by seasons and losses of stock, and are deserving of all sympathy and consideration. The sheep stock of Great Britain in the last two years has diminished by more than 12 per cent., there being a decline of 3½ million sheep and one million lambs since 1879.

—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Aug. 16. JAMES CAIRD.

COLLAPSE OF THE FRENCH TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

THE announcements made in both Houses of Parliament last night regarding the negotiations for a new Treaty of Commerce with France deal the *coup de grace* to the expectations of those who hoped against hope that the statesmen of the Republic would modify their extravagant demands. The French Government, it seems, were ready to resume in Paris the negotiation interrupted some weeks ago in London, and suggested the 22nd instant as the date for starting. They accompanied their invitation, however, with certain proposals with reference to the duties on iron and on cotton and woollen goods. Her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to accept these as a basis for discussion, but coupled with their assent the condition that the existing Treaty should be extended for a period of three months. The French declined to grant the condition, and the negotiations have therefore fallen through, and there seems to be little or no prospect of their being renewed. We are thus brought face to face with the fact that the present treaty expires next November, and there is seemingly no chance of any other taking its place. English goods after that date will therefore enter France, when they enter at all, subjected to the prohibitory duties of the general tariff. As our export trade with the French will in consequence be greatly curtailed, if not destroyed, it is certain that we shall largely cease to import French goods and products in exchange. It is significant that the champions of "free imports" who have discovered *ad nauseam* on the advantage of excessive imports, now proclaim that the cessation of exports from England to France must destroy our import trade from France, which ought not, surely, to be the case, if their former theories and assertions, the subject were well-founded. If is, so far, satisfactory to be told, after all the statements of the great benefits we have won through the French Treaty, that France will suffer a great deal more than England through the rupture of the trading arrangements. The French, we know, do not believe so, for they have been under the impression that the precise converse of that will be true; and they have been taught this by the seeming anxiety of the English Government to have a new Treaty. Mr. Gladstone's eagerness to proffer a reduction of our wine duties the moment he came into office last year, confirmed them in their belief, and led to the unfavourable change which took place in the attitude of France and the abandonment of the conciliatory terms which M. Leon Say had previously suggested. Under these circumstances the present Government must be held in great measure responsible for the present failure, and for what ever losses will result. On the other hand, the country will be glad that it has recovered its fiscal freedom, even at some cost, and no long time is likely to elapse before demands are raised that the Government shall make prompt use of its restored freedom in the interests of English trade.—*Globe*, Aug. 19.

THE PASSING OF THE IRISH LAND BILL.

IN the House of Lords on August 16th, on the motion for considering the reasons assigned by the Commons for disagreeing with certain of the Lords' amendments to the Land Law (Ireland) Bill.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who was received with Opposition cheers, said: My lords, before we enter upon the consideration of these amendments, perhaps it may be worth our while to look briefly at the state of the bill as it has been returned to us from the other House of Parliament. It will be in your recollection that much of the discussion which has taken place in this House with respect to the merits of this Irish Land Bill turned upon what was the seventh, but is now the eighth, clause—the clause which deals with the assignment of fair rent. Your lordships resolved, for reasons which, I think, commended themselves to the vast majority of the House, that you would read the bill a second time, and in coming to that resolution you also implicitly came to the decision that you would not make any amendment of the bill which should interfere with its essential principle. That was the view which was asserted at the time by myself, and by noble friends behind me, and it was, I believe, at least so far as your judgment went, conscientiously adhered to by us during the discussions in committee. But we were apprehensive that there were points in which the bill did not fulfil the policy which its authors had announced, and was not in agreement with the doctrines which they had laid down, and that consequently it exposed to dangers—dangers of a serious kind, but lying outside the purview of the principle of the bill—some of those classes who would be affected by its provisions. The greatest and the most serious of those dangers was with regard to the question of fair rent. There were in the clause dealing with fair rent sundry matters which were open to discussion. One among them, and the most important of the secondary points, ...s that which excluded the landlord from equal ...s to the Court with the tenant. That seemed ...r of considerable injustice; but over and ... the other dangers that excluded the land... the operation of Clause 7 was this, that ...ld be fixed, not with reference to ... which fix fair rent in England ... countries of the world, but that ... with reference to the price ... given for his holding, ...t as the price for the ...hen the price for the ...nt would be again ...reat danger to the ... arose from the ... other ground ... not be fairly ... assigned. ... we were ... me and ... other ... dia—

THE MORTALITY IN BENGAL GAOLS.

ON Aug. 18, in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the last administrative report on the Bengal gaols for 1880, issued on the 7th of April, 1881, in which among other instances of terrible destruction of life in Bengal gaols, the following figures appeared with regard to the death-rate per thousand in the gaol of Julpigoree:—Death-rate per thousand in 1879, 252·7; death-rate per thousand in 1880, 341·2; whether it was officially reported of the same Julpigoree gaol, in which the death-rate was so fearful in 1879 and 1880, that "the mortality during the first quarter of the current year, 1881, had been at the rate of 612 per thousand per annum;" and whether any censure had been passed upon the responsible Government of Bengal for permitting this state of things to continue for a period of two and a quarter years unchecked, and without breaking up this death-gaol and removing the prisoners to less fatal places of imprisonment.

The Marquis of Hartington.—The Secretary of State is aware of the statement in the report for 1880 that in the Julpigoree gaol the death-rates during the years 1879 and 1880, and during the first quarter of the current year, were such as are stated in the question of the hon. member. The mortality in this gaol has engaged the special attention of the Inspector-General of Gaols and of the Lieutenant-Governor, who in the resolution of the 30th of June last gave orders that should there be no improvement apparent in the returns for that month, the gaol must be temporarily closed. In 1879 this gaol was only third in point of mortality, so that there was no reason for singling it out for closing in that year. The Inspector-General of Gaols says in his report for 1880, dated the 7th of April, 1881, page 45:—

"The extraordinary death-rate in the Julpigoree gaol has been, and I regret to say continues to be, the cause of much anxiety. Everything that the medical officer in charge or myself could suggest has been tried without effect. The mortality for the first quarter of the current year has 612 per cent. per annum. If there is no decided improvement in the next two months, I propose breaking up the gaol, and transferring all the prisoners with sentences above one month to one of the neighbouring gaols." (Hear.)

The following extract from a private letter of the Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shows that from the moment of assuming the administration this subject has engaged his attention:—

"Soon after assuming charge of Bengal, Sir Ashley Eden was struck with the unsatisfactory, and necessarily unhealthy, condition of some of the gaols, and under orders then issued by him the building of eight entirely new gaols was commenced; and these gaols, which are being constructed upon an approved plan, are fast approaching completion."

Mr. O'Donnell said he had avoided personal matters in his question, and had confined it to facts only.

The Marquis of Hartington said he had not intended to infer that the hon. member made a personal charge; but as the case in reference to ...engal had been brought so prominently forward, ... had thought it only just to read the extract ... by had given.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for ...whether he had passed any censure upon the ...nt of Bengal for the enormous number of ...umbering 8,322 in 1879, and 3,386 in the ...ths of 1880, inflicted upon prisoners ... the dietary scales enforce during ... whether he would lay ... on the table of the House a copy of such censure; whether he would also cause a report to be laid upon the table of the House of the number of prisoners flogged for non-performance of penal task-work while subject to said dietary scales who subsequently died in prison from dysentery, diarrhœa, anæmia, and various forms of starvation diseases; and whether he would provide that such report be compiled under independent and impartial supervision.

The Marquis of Hartington.—A marked decrease has taken place in the number of corporal punishments inflicted on prisoners in the Bengal gaols since 1879. In that year it was 8,232, in the first half of 1880 it was 3,386, in the second half of 1880 it was 1,268. In the first quarter of the present year only 284 prisoners were punished with stripes, and a further proportionate decrease is expected during the remaining months of the year. This great decrease is, no doubt, in a great measure due to the implicit directions given by the Lieutenant-Governor in his resolution on the report of 1879, that this form of punishment should be restricted to the most serious cases, since we find that the number of gaol offences greatly increased during the same period. In 1880 the number of offences per cent. of prisoners passing through the gaols, was 114·6 compared with 88 in the previous year. There will be no objection to lay on the table the House the ordinary administration report of the Gaol Department for 1880. This report contains, among other things, statistics as to the offences committed by convicts, the punishments inflicted on them, and the causes of the deaths throughout the various prisons. It does not give these statistics, however, in the form specified by the hon. member, as it does not show the punishments inflicted for particular forms of offences, nor does it show the death-rate among those of the prisoners who were punished. This matter, like the mortality in Indian gaols, is under consideration by a Special Committee of the Indian Council, and the question whether further steps should be called for from the Government of India will, no doubt, receive their attention. (Hear.)

SICKNESS IN THE NATIVE ARMY OF BENGAL.

IN the House of Commons, on Aug. 18, Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the fact that 922 men per 1,000 in the native army of Bengal, inustering 58,873 strong, were admitted to hospitals for fever during the year 1878; and whether the Surgeon-General of Bengal had reported that such excessive sickness was mainly due to the fact that "the dwelling-house of the native soldier is unhealthy from top to bottom."

The Marquis of Hartington.—My attention has been called to both these statements, though the form in which the statement is put in the question is not quite accurate. The admissions into hospital were 922 per 1,000 strength, not 922 men admitted per 1,000; the same man may be admitted many times during the 12 months. The deaths from fever did not exceed 4·81 per 1,000. The remarks of the Army Sanitary Commission on these reports were forwarded to the Government of India, whose attention has frequently been called to the faulty construction of the native lines. Much has been done, I believe, towards their improvement, though much doubtless remains to be done, and the attention of the Viceroy will again be drawn to the subject.

IMPORTATION OF EUROPEAN GIRLS INTO INDIA.

MR. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on Aug. 18th, whether his attention had been drawn to the numerous complaints in the Bombay Press with regard to the importation for immoral purposes and by deception and false pretences of large numbers of European Girls, principally from Wallachia and the Lower Danubian countries, who were condemned thenceforth to infamous bondage in India. He referred the noble marquis particularly to the *Bombay Guardian* and the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Marquis of Hartington said the *Bombay Gazette* had been examined, but it apparently said nothing about the matter. He would look into the Bombay Press and make inquiries.

The *Overland Mail* remarks:—"Lord Hartington really ought to be more careful in what he says about India. But a few weeks ago he denied there was any trial going on for levying war against the Empress; last night he declared in the House that he had searched the *Bombay Gazette* and could find no mention of the importation of European women to the Western Presidency under decoy and for the vilest purposes. One does not expect a Secretary of State to know anything about India, or even Indian newspapers, but his ignorance is going to make him cautious; and Lord Hartington's search could not have been prolonged or minute. He might have found half a column, on June 28, in leaded type on the subject, and both a letter and paragraph in the number of our contemporary for July 5. The 'careless desolation,' and the tendency to 'play at chuck-farthing with politics,' which his lordship has copied from Lord Melbourne, are very well in their way; but really Lord Hartington carries his *insouciance* a little too far when he tells the House of Commons that he has searched and cannot find that which cannot be missed by any one possessed of a month's file of the Bombay paper."

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